

CABLE NEWS

From All Parts of the Old World.

THE SOMMERARD AFFAIR

An Interrogation To Be Sent to the French Ministry.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

"Money, Money, Money: Coming Home to Pluribus.".

THE LORD MAYOR'S SHOW.

Lord Beaconsfield's After Dinner Talk to the World.

The attention of the London journals is about equally divided this morning between Earl Beaconsfield's speech at the Mansion House last evening and the anxious situation in American politics.

THE SOMMERARD LETTER.
From Paris I learn by a special telegram that in the French Senate to-day notice of an interpellation to the Ministry was given in regard to the Du Sommerard affair. The authorship of that letter is to be thoroughly investigated.

THE ENGLISH PRESS ON MR. TILDEN.
The *Pall Mall Gazette* of yesterday afternoon, commenting upon the Presidential election in the United States, says:—"We think it is a craze or a calumny to assert that Mr. Tilden—so distinctively a representative of business men in the Eastern States—will extend any favor to the crude projects of the inflationists or to the unintelligent dishonesty of the repudiationists."

The *Liverpool Post* says the announcement of Mr. Tilden's election is well received in commercial circles.

LORD MAYOR'S DAY.
Sir Thomas Wodehouse yesterday installed as Lord Mayor of London with the usual ceremonies. The first street parade. The golden coach and the gilded footmen made the time-honored journey from the City to Westminster and back. For several years past a doubt has been dwelling upon the metropolitan Englishman as to whether the silly ceremonials which attend the inauguration of a Lord Mayor are really perpetuated for the purpose of displaying a golden coach and its generally illiterate occupants, or with the object of affording the Premier, in or out of office, an opportunity to indulge in grandiose platitudes in defence of their policy. If the morning performance is to be called "Lord Mayor's Show," the evening's entertainment ought to be dubbed "The Prime Minister's Frolic." At the usual banquet given by the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House last night the usual programme was followed. Lord Beaconsfield was on hand and made good his opportunity.

MY LORD'S EXPLANATIONS.
The Earl of Beaconsfield, in response to the toast "To Her Majesty's Ministers," made an elaborate speech, in which he explained the efforts the government had made for the maintenance of peace during the past year. He said in these efforts the government had been guided by the principle of maintaining the independence and territorial integrity of the Ottoman Empire which were guaranteed by the Treaty of Paris. He upheld this principle as being adapted to secure the peace of the world. He emphatically repudiated the doctrine that the Treaty of Paris ought to be considered obsolete. He recapitulated the events of the past year and stated that the government had refused its assent to the Berlin memorandum also refused to give its sanction to the proposals contained in the Bismarck letter because it felt that the occupation of Bosnia by Austria was a violation of the most solemn treaties. The sending of the fleet to Besika Bay insured the tranquillity of Constantinople and showed that the interests of England were not to be trifled with. He continued:— "During the events have been during the past year, the independence and integrity of Turkey have not been violated and general peace has been upheld. So much for the great purposes which the government proposed to itself. Another leading object of the government's policy has been to secure such improvement in the condition of the subjects of Turkey as would remove all cause for disturbance whether produced by absolute suffering or partly fostered by selfish agitators. Reviewing the government's efforts in this direction, Lord Beaconsfield spoke of his hopefulness in the prospects of peace when Serbia first showed signs of exhaustion and appealed to the good offices of England to procure an armistice. He testified to the cordiality and readiness with which Russia acceded to the proposal made by England on that occasion. The hopes then existing were, however, frustrated by the outbreak of feeling in England, which persuaded not only the Serbians, but the friends of the Serbians in other countries, that England had suddenly determined to abandon her traditional policy. With regard to the last proposal for an armistice, as England had proposed a month as the minimum of armistice and as Russia had herself proposed three months, the English government considered the Porte had completely and adequately met its proposal by granting five months, and therefore withdrew from the negotiation when the Porte's offer was refused, but was greatly gratified that an armistice had been at last obtained. He considered the Russian ultimatum unnecessary. Immediately the armistice was agreed to the English government proposed a conference. He thought this conference should not merely consist of the Ambassadors at Constantinople, but should be participated in by statesmen who would be likely to have broader and less local views.

BRITISH COLONIAL CHANGES.
Sir Anthony Musgrave, Governor of South Africa, has been transferred to Jamaica. Colonel C. G. Strahan, Governor of the Gold Coast, Africa, has been transferred to the Bahamas to take the place of Governor Pope Hennessy, who is transferred to Hong Kong.

ENGLAND'S MARKET.
Lord Beaconsfield concluded with the following words:—"I think I am correct in saying that all the Powers have now agreed to attend the conference. The Marquis of Salisbury will doubtless do his best for the permanent peace of Europe, which all statesmen are agreed to be secured by adhering to existing treaties. He knows that the independence and integrity of Turkey will vanish unless the people are placed under a government which studies their welfare. I am hopeful that in the present temper of Europe we shall be able to accomplish these results without those terrible appeals to war, of which we have heard so much. We have nothing to gain by war. We covet no cities nor provinces. Our proud boast is that the British Empire subsists not upon sympathy as force. But if a struggle should come prepared for war as England, because there are no resources so great in a righteous cause, and I trust England will never embark in war except in such a cause as one which concerns her liberty or empire. England is not a country which will have to inquire whether she shall enter into a second or third campaign. If she commences she will not finish until it is done."

AN INDIAN CYCLONE.
The district of Backergunge, British India, in the Bengal Presidency, to the eastward of the city of Calcutta, and comprising a part of the Sundarban and the mouths of the Ganges and Brahmaputra, was ravaged by a cyclone on Tuesday last. A thousand native houses were destroyed. The town of Dowlatabad was submerged by a wave and 8,000 persons are believed to have perished. The government has sent relief to the desolated section.

THE PANAMA.
The Bombay *Times* of yesterday announces that relief works have been established in the Sholapur district where the *Pioneer* on the 6th inst. reported there were prospects of a famine, and 45,000 of the inhabitants have been given employment. There is now plenty of grain in the district.

COIN SHIPMENTS.
The White Star steamer *Baltic*, which sailed from Liverpool yesterday for New York, took gold to the value of £20,000 and silver to the value of £70,000. The amount of American coin withdrawn on Wednesday for New York was \$250,000.

FOUR HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS IN eagles were withdrawn from bank yesterday for shipment to New York.

RUSSIA SHUT OUT FROM THE SEA.
The port and the roadstead of Gromstad are ice-bound and navigation is stopped. The river Drina is frozen and navigation is closed. The river Neva is also choked with floating ice from Lake Ladoga.

PROBABLE FUTURE.
The Paris *Times* publishes a telegram from Vienna which states that Montenegro, finding herself incapable of maintaining the troops in their present position during the armistice, has opened direct negotiations with the Porte for a prompt conclusion of peace.

WASHINGTON.

Great Excitement on the Uncertainty of the Election.

FEARS OF TROUBLE AMONG OFFICIALS.

Legal Opinions as to the Electoral Vote.

The Question of Constitutionality Considered.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, NOV. 9, 1876.

Washington, with its 150,000 non-voting population, has undergone fully as much excitement over the result of the Presidential election as its many enfranchised peers among the cities of the Union.

Yesterday it was plunged to the depths of despair, to-day and to-morrow it is swimming on the hope that Hayes has been elected by at least one majority. Socially Washington is always profoundly interested in the result of every election. The success of the dominant party means bread and butter to thousands of government employes of both sexes; to the lodging house and boarding house keepers who shelter and feed them. Politically, therefore, Washington is republican; but it was noticed yesterday that dozens of veteran democrats, blue with the mould of retray since the days of Buchanan, emerged like owls from their concealment and were seen of men again for the first time in sixteen years. They basked happily in the temporary democratic sunshine, until the clouds of the apparent republicanism, but with the possibility of a close vote in the Electoral College and a dispute as to the fairness of the election a new feeling of alarm has taken possession of the people. There is an apprehension of trouble and violence. The spectre of revolution rises dimly in the background; the sound of the drums of the parading corps falls upon ears of sharpened hearing; there is an undefined feeling of mischief lurking in the air. It is remembered that arms were reported to be collecting secretly at Richmond a little while ago, and visitors at the White House recall the fact that there was an unusual collection of military hats on the President's hatrack lately. Those who do not share these fears of the more timid and imaginative assure themselves with the recollection that the possible trouble, be it great or small, cannot extend beyond the limits of the Southern States whose returns are in dispute. For the democrats to act outside in adjusting a domestic difficulty of this kind would be a justification of themselves as advocates of the doctrine of State rights. The State is supposed to be supreme in its jurisdiction of its domestic affairs and the validity of its public officers, and their betrayal of their official trust in making fraudulent returns of the election would therefore be matters for rectification within the limits of the State, and by its own people, by methods which they think most proper. This is the argument advanced by those who see no prospect of a national disturbance.

A series of interviews, to be presented herewith, will show you more at length the different opinions men entertain of the possible outcome of the present remarkable situation of affairs.

THE CUBAN INSURRECTION.

ARRIVAL OF MORE TROOPS FROM SPAIN.

Six hundred and fifty troops have arrived from Spain.

THE NEW INDIAN POLICY.

COMMISSIONER SMITH FAVORS THE CONCENTRATION OF THE TRIBES ON TWO OR THREE RESERVATIONS—THE LANDS TO BE CONVEYED TO THE INDIANS IN SEVERALTY.

WASHINGTON, NOV. 9, 1876.
Commissioner Smith has completed his report on the Indians, and sent it forward, through the Secretary of the Interior, for the approval of the President. The policy he advocates is based upon an understanding had with the President. The following, after a full and able argument for a decided policy on Indian affairs, are the principal points of his recommendations:—
First.—The concentration of all the Indians on a few reservations.
Second.—Compliance by them of lands in severalty.
Third.—The extension over them of United States laws and the jurisdiction of United States courts.

The consolidation proposed is recommended to take place on the White Earth reservation, in Northern Minnesota, and in the southern part of Washington Territory, probably on the Yakima reservation. It is impracticable to remove the Indians of Colorado, Utah, New Mexico and Arizona to the Indian Territory, they might be concentrated at some suitable reservation in either Colorado or Arizona.

Authority, by law, should be granted to the President to remove the Indians when practicable. While it may be objected by the present tribes of the Indian Territory to consent to the removal of the Indians of the Northwest, there, it is believed, it can be accomplished after a few years. The Commissioner insists upon a division of the land, by allotments in severalty, to the Indians, and the remainder, not required, to be sold for their benefit, to be opened up to settlement and civilization.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 10.—1 A. M.

Probabilities.

For Friday, in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, rising barometer, northeast to northeast winds, cooler, clear weather.

For the West Gulf States, northeast to northeast winds, rising followed by falling barometer, cooler followed by warmer, clear weather.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri valleys, falling barometer, warmer southeast winds and clear weather.

For the lake region, cooler northwest, back to warmer southwest winds, stationary pressure and partly cloudy weather.

For New England and the Middle States, rising barometer, cooler northerly winds and partly clear weather.

The rivers will fall slightly.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudson's pharmacy, Herald Building:—

3 A. M. 1875. 35 45 3:30 P. M. 1875. 45 57

6 A. M. 1875. 33 44 6 P. M. 1875. 41 50

9 A. M. 1875. 31 42 9 P. M. 1875. 39 48

12 M. 1875. 32 43 12 P. M. 1875. 40 49

Average temperature yesterday. 43°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year. 39°

A MUTILATED BODY FOUND.

STRAFFORD, ONT., NOV. 9, 1876.

This morning a coffin was found floating in the river at the east end of the town, containing the body of a man with his head cut off. An inquest was held, but no clue was ascertained affording the slightest clue to the identity of the body.

CHOIRS OF TRINITY PARISH.

The fourth annual meeting of the choir of Trinity parish was held last night in Trinity chapel, West Twenty-fifth street, near Broadway. This fine church was filled to its utmost capacity by a very fashionable and thoroughly appreciative audience. Four choirs participated in the exercises of the evening. These were: Trinity church, under the direction of A. H. Messier; St. Paul's chapel, led by J. H. Cornell; St. John's chapel, led by G. F. Le Jeune; and Trinity chapel, under the charge of W. B. Gilbert.

The selections of sacred music sung by the united choirs aided by organ accompaniments covered an extensive programme, and occupied two hours in singing. Among the pieces were—"Magnificat" from the service in A minor, by W. B. Gilbert; anthem No. 1, composed by Richard Farrant, who was organist of St. George's chapel Royal, Windsor, in 1564; No. 2, by Jeremiah Clark, organist of St. Paul's cathedral, London, in 1600; No. 3, by Dr. Boyce, who was musical accompanist to King George III. in 1760; by Henry Leslie, of London; No. 4, by William T. Heat, organist of St. George's Hall, Liverpool; No. 5, by Walter B. Gilbert, organist of Trinity chapel, New York.

The Rev. Dr. Dix, rector of Trinity church, delivered an address on "The History of Church Music in the Parish." He showed that the subject is as early as 1760, showing that in those days the church services were of the most dry and formal kind. The first time that a "Gloria" was sung it gave offence to a large number of the parishioners, and the perturbed Bishop put a stop to the innovation. In 1840 a parish organ was obtained, some other advances in the right direction were made, and since then there have been regularity in training in order that grand results might be obtained, until the present state of efficiency had been reached.

In view of the present complication, Major W. J. M.

WASHINGTON.

Great Excitement on the Uncertainty of the Election.

FEARS OF TROUBLE AMONG OFFICIALS.

Legal Opinions as to the Electoral Vote.

The Question of Constitutionality Considered.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, NOV. 9, 1876.

Washington, with its 150,000 non-voting population, has undergone fully as much excitement over the result of the Presidential election as its many enfranchised peers among the cities of the Union.

Yesterday it was plunged to the depths of despair, to-day and to-morrow it is swimming on the hope that Hayes has been elected by at least one majority. Socially Washington is always profoundly interested in the result of every election. The success of the dominant party means bread and butter to thousands of government employes of both sexes; to the lodging house and boarding house keepers who shelter and feed them. Politically, therefore, Washington is republican; but it was noticed yesterday that dozens of veteran democrats, blue with the mould of retray since the days of Buchanan, emerged like owls from their concealment and were seen of men again for the first time in sixteen years. They basked happily in the temporary democratic sunshine, until the clouds of the apparent republicanism, but with the possibility of a close vote in the Electoral College and a dispute as to the fairness of the election a new feeling of alarm has taken possession of the people. There is an apprehension of trouble and violence. The spectre of revolution rises dimly in the background; the sound of the drums of the parading corps falls upon ears of sharpened hearing; there is an undefined feeling of mischief lurking in the air. It is remembered that arms were reported to be collecting secretly at Richmond a little while ago, and visitors at the White House recall the fact that there was an unusual collection of military hats on the President's hatrack lately. Those who do not share these fears of the more timid and imaginative assure themselves with the recollection that the possible trouble, be it great or small, cannot extend beyond the limits of the Southern States whose returns are in dispute. For the democrats to act outside in adjusting a domestic difficulty of this kind would be a justification of themselves as advocates of the doctrine of State rights. The State is supposed to be supreme in its jurisdiction of its domestic affairs and the validity of its public officers, and their betrayal of their official trust in making fraudulent returns of the election would therefore be matters for rectification within the limits of the State, and by its own people, by methods which they think most proper. This is the argument advanced by those who see no prospect of a national disturbance.

A series of interviews, to be presented herewith, will show you more at length the different opinions men entertain of the possible outcome of the present remarkable situation of affairs.

THE CUBAN INSURRECTION.

ARRIVAL OF MORE TROOPS FROM SPAIN.

Six hundred and fifty troops have arrived from Spain.

THE NEW INDIAN POLICY.

COMMISSIONER SMITH FAVORS THE CONCENTRATION OF THE TRIBES ON TWO OR THREE RESERVATIONS—THE LANDS TO BE CONVEYED TO THE INDIANS IN SEVERALTY.

WASHINGTON, NOV. 9, 1876.
Commissioner Smith has completed his report on the Indians, and sent it forward, through the Secretary of the Interior, for the approval of the President. The policy he advocates is based upon an understanding had with the President. The following, after a full and able argument for a decided policy on Indian affairs, are the principal points of his recommendations:—
First.—The concentration of all the Indians on a few reservations.
Second.—Compliance by them of lands in severalty.
Third.—The extension over them of United States laws and the jurisdiction of United States courts.

The consolidation proposed is recommended to take place on the White Earth reservation, in Northern Minnesota, and in the southern part of Washington Territory, probably on the Yakima reservation. It is impracticable to remove the Indians of Colorado, Utah, New Mexico and Arizona to the Indian Territory, they might be concentrated at some suitable reservation in either Colorado or Arizona.

Authority, by law, should be granted to the President to remove the Indians when practicable. While it may be objected by the present tribes of the Indian Territory to consent to the removal of the Indians of the Northwest, there, it is believed, it can be accomplished after a few years. The Commissioner insists upon a division of the land, by allotments in severalty, to the Indians, and the remainder, not required, to be sold for their benefit, to be opened up to settlement and civilization.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 10.—1 A. M.

Probabilities.

For Friday, in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, rising barometer, northeast to northeast winds, cooler, clear weather.

For the West Gulf States, northeast to northeast winds, rising followed by falling barometer, cooler followed by warmer, clear weather.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri valleys, falling barometer, warmer southeast winds and clear weather.

For the lake region, cooler northwest, back to warmer southwest winds, stationary pressure and partly cloudy weather.

For New England and the Middle States, rising barometer, cooler northerly winds and partly clear weather.

The rivers will fall slightly.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudson's pharmacy, Herald Building:—

3 A. M. 1875. 35 45 3:30 P. M. 1875. 45 57

6 A. M. 1875. 33 44 6 P. M. 1875. 41 50

9 A. M. 1875. 31 42 9 P. M. 1875. 39 48

12 M. 1875. 32 43 12 P. M. 1875. 40 49

Average temperature yesterday. 43°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year. 39°

A MUTILATED BODY FOUND.

STRAFFORD, ONT., NOV. 9, 1876.

This morning a coffin was found floating in the river at the east end of the town, containing the body of a man with his head cut off. An inquest was held, but no clue was ascertained affording the slightest clue to the identity of the body.

CHOIRS OF TRINITY PARISH.

The fourth annual meeting of the choir of Trinity parish was held last night in Trinity chapel, West Twenty-fifth street, near Broadway. This fine church was filled to its utmost capacity by a very fashionable and thoroughly appreciative audience. Four choirs participated in the exercises of the evening. These were: Trinity church, under the direction of A. H. Messier; St. Paul's chapel, led by J. H. Cornell; St. John's chapel, led by G. F. Le Jeune; and Trinity chapel, under the charge of W. B. Gilbert.

The selections of sacred music sung by the united choirs aided by organ accompaniments covered an extensive programme, and occupied two hours in singing. Among the pieces were—"Magnificat" from the service in A minor, by W. B. Gilbert; anthem No. 1, composed by Richard Farrant, who was organist of St. George's chapel Royal, Windsor, in 1564; No. 2, by Jeremiah Clark, organist of St. Paul's cathedral, London, in 1600; No. 3, by Dr. Boyce, who was musical accompanist to King George III. in 1760; by Henry Leslie, of London; No. 4, by William T. Heat, organist of St. George's Hall, Liverpool; No. 5, by Walter B. Gilbert, organist of Trinity chapel, New York.

The Rev. Dr. Dix, rector of Trinity church, delivered an address on "The History of Church Music in the Parish." He showed that the subject is as early as 1760, showing that in those days the church services were of the most dry and formal kind. The first time that a "Gloria" was sung it gave offence to a large number of the parishioners, and the perturbed Bishop put a stop to the innovation. In 1840 a parish organ was obtained, some other advances in the right direction were made, and since then there have been regularity in training in order that grand results might be obtained, until the present state of efficiency had been reached.

In view of the present complication, Major W. J. M.

WASHINGTON.

Great Excitement on the Uncertainty of the Election.

FEARS OF TROUBLE AMONG OFFICIALS.

Legal Opinions as to the Electoral Vote.

The Question of Constitutionality Considered.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, NOV. 9, 1876.

Washington, with its 150,000 non-voting population, has undergone fully as much excitement over the result of the Presidential election as its many enfranchised peers among the cities of the Union.

Yesterday it was plunged to the depths of despair, to-day and to-morrow it is swimming on the hope that Hayes has been elected by at least one majority. Socially Washington is always profoundly interested in the result of every election. The success of the dominant party means bread and butter to thousands of government employes of both sexes; to the lodging house and boarding house keepers who shelter and feed them. Politically, therefore, Washington is republican; but it was noticed yesterday that dozens of veteran democrats, blue with the mould of retray since the days of Buchanan, emerged like owls from their concealment and were seen of men again for the first time in sixteen years. They basked happily in the temporary democratic sunshine, until the clouds of the apparent republicanism, but with the possibility of a close vote in the Electoral College and a dispute as to the fairness of the election a new feeling of alarm has taken possession of the people. There is an apprehension of trouble and violence. The spectre of revolution rises dimly in the background; the sound of the drums of the parading corps falls upon ears of sharpened hearing; there is an undefined feeling of mischief lurking in the air. It is remembered that arms were reported to be collecting secretly at Richmond a little while ago, and visitors at the White House recall the fact that there was an unusual collection of military hats on the President's hatrack lately. Those who do not share these fears of the more timid and imaginative assure themselves with the recollection that the possible trouble, be it great or small, cannot extend beyond the limits of the Southern States whose returns are in dispute. For the democrats to act outside in adjusting a domestic difficulty of this kind would be a justification of themselves as advocates of the doctrine of State rights. The State is supposed to be supreme in its jurisdiction of its domestic affairs and the validity of its public officers, and their betrayal of their official trust in making fraudulent returns of the election would therefore be matters for rectification within the limits of the State, and by its own people, by methods which they think most proper. This is the argument advanced by those who see no prospect of a national disturbance.

A series of interviews, to be presented herewith, will show you more at length the different opinions men entertain of the possible outcome of the present remarkable situation of affairs.

THE CUBAN INSURRECTION.

ARRIVAL OF MORE TROOPS FROM SPAIN.

Six hundred and fifty troops have arrived from Spain.

THE NEW INDIAN POLICY.

COMMISSIONER SMITH FAVORS THE CONCENTRATION OF THE TRIBES ON TWO OR THREE RESERVATIONS—THE LANDS TO BE CONVEYED TO THE INDIANS IN SEVERALTY.

WASHINGTON, NOV. 9, 1876.
Commissioner Smith has completed his report on the Indians, and sent it forward, through the Secretary of the Interior, for the approval of the President. The policy he advocates is based upon an understanding had with the President. The following, after a full and able argument for a decided policy on Indian affairs, are the principal points of his recommendations:—
First.—The concentration of all the Indians on a few reservations.
Second.—Compliance by them of lands in severalty.
Third.—The extension over them of United States laws and the jurisdiction of United States courts.

The consolidation proposed is recommended to take place on the White Earth reservation, in Northern Minnesota, and in the southern part of Washington Territory, probably on the Yakima reservation. It is impracticable to remove the Indians of Colorado, Utah, New Mexico and Arizona to the Indian Territory, they might be concentrated at some suitable reservation in either Colorado or Arizona.

Authority, by law, should be granted to the President to remove the Indians when practicable. While it may be objected by the present tribes of the Indian Territory to consent to the removal of the Indians of the Northwest, there, it is believed, it can be accomplished after a few years. The Commissioner insists upon a division of the land, by allotments in severalty, to the Indians, and the remainder, not required, to be sold for their benefit, to be opened up to settlement and civilization.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 10.—1 A. M.

Probabilities.

For Friday, in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, rising barometer, northeast to northeast winds, cooler, clear weather.

For the West Gulf States, northeast to northeast winds, rising followed by falling barometer, cooler followed by warmer, clear weather.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri valleys, falling barometer, warmer southeast winds and clear weather.

For the lake region, cooler northwest, back to warmer southwest winds, stationary pressure and partly cloudy weather.

For New England and the Middle States, rising barometer, cooler northerly winds and partly clear weather.

The rivers will fall slightly.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudson's pharmacy, Herald Building:—

3 A. M. 1875. 35 45 3:30 P. M. 1875. 45 57

6 A. M. 1875. 33 44 6 P. M. 1875. 41 50

9 A. M. 1875. 31 42 9 P. M. 1875. 39 48

12 M. 1875. 32 43 12 P. M. 1875. 40 49

Average temperature yesterday. 43°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year. 39°

A MUTILATED BODY FOUND.

STRAFFORD, ONT., NOV. 9, 1876.

This morning a coffin was found floating in the river at the east end of the town, containing the body of a man with his head cut off. An inquest was held, but no clue was ascertained affording the slightest clue to the identity of the body.

CHOIRS OF TRINITY PARISH.

The fourth annual meeting of the choir of Trinity parish was held last night in Trinity chapel, West Twenty-fifth street, near Broadway. This fine church was filled to its utmost capacity by a very fashionable and thoroughly appreciative audience. Four choirs participated in the exercises of the evening. These were: Trinity church, under the direction of A. H. Messier; St. Paul's chapel, led by J. H. Cornell